

NOVEMBER 15.

YEAR, 1913

# *The* AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL

BERNARD J. CIGRAND, M. S., D. D. S.

Editor     Publisher     Proprietor.

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AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1913

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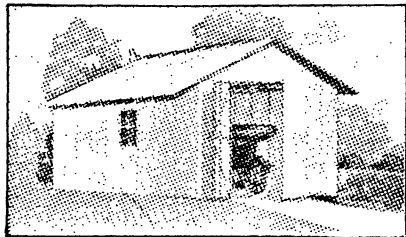
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# AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL



DR. BERNARD J. CIGRAND

EDITOR \*\* PUBLISHER \*\* PROPRIETOR

For the past nine years the writer has been identified with the corps of editors of this dental periodical, but for the last four years the entire editorial and literary phases have been under my complete and absolute control; but the advertising features were not without a hamper, as the Journal was published by a trade house. But with July 15th, 1912, advertising and everything under the cover of the American Dental Journal will be in my personal charge, as the entire plant and its good will have come to me by purchase; and from this date on, one half of my time will be devoted to the welfare of this periodical and the great cause and mission of dentistry—as indicated on the title page of this Journal. The foregoing assures the dental profession of an Independent Journal and renders to the practitioners an opportunity of possessing a reliable voice as well as an arena for discussing all matters vital to the progress of the art and science of Dentistry. The

motto of this advanced dental periodical shall be: "Active in all worthy dental affairs, but neutral in none." Very sincerely,

B. J. CIGRAND.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT BATAVIA, ILL.

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November 15 EDITORIAL AND COMMENTS

1913

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## FOR OR AGAINST EUTHANASIA

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Just at this time the medical profession is in the depth of a debate or wrangle regarding euthanasia, and while there are distinguished men who advocate this practice, there are other famed practitioners who oppose this newest theory of relief.

Some remarkable items have come to the surface regarding the subject under discussion, and astounding statements have been made by reliable men in the mother profession. For the

benefit of my readers a book is here summarized, and a clear expression afforded as given by the leaders of medical practice.

Dentists will be especially interested, because in this field of cure, relief and assistance they are absolutely ignored; yet



we have undeniable proof that in the treatment of the mentally unbalanced we can accord wonderful aid.

This editorial does not hope to express our dental phase of the problem, since in a later issue that factor of dental service will be studied. But why, in so important a matter as human health, we dentists are ignored is certainly difficult to comprehend.

Euthanasia is a term employed to designate that a state or organized community has the right, the power and function of painlessly taking the life of any incurable or crazed mind. Who is the real judge as to when such a mind is absolutely beyond repair? Why not admit of dental testimony and dental service to determine whether some distressing tooth, either in the erupted or unerupted form, is not an exciting cause? Are all the teeth in perfect order? Is every filling comfortably and correctly placed? Is the artificial denture congenial to the surrounding tissues? Does the artificial bridge rest or resist in harmony with oral nature? All these elements should be taken into account. But the medical fraternity thinks otherwise. Some of these "bright lights" say (or they practically mean to infer): "When we medical men can not cure them take them out of the asylums and sanitarium and painlessly kill them."

Perhaps if you medical men will admit (or permit) of dental inspection in these so-called incurable cases, and careful oral cleanliness, coupled with logical dentistry, great surprises could be afforded even the all-wise mother calling. The X-ray and the thermometer have yielded up some noteworthy surprises. And no one but a competent dentist is capable of understanding the disorders and derangements of the oral cavity. The average medical practitioner—and, mind you, I say the "average" one—knows practically nothing—and I emphasize the word "nothing"—about scientific dentistry.

Hence, before "painlessly killing" the incurable sick, call in a member of the dental profession. Possibly he may prove an adjunct in medical practice.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL has summarized the medical squabble and "boiled it down" to a few words, giving both those who advocate euthanasia and its opponents an equal hearing.

Those in favor are the following:

Dr. Roswell Park (Buffalo University): "Euthanasia has always commended itself to me as being kind to the proposed subject of it and humane in the highest degree—in fact, as being practically applied altruism. It is hedged about by one moral

difficulty—namely, the question of wise and judicious discretion as to its application.”

Prof. R. Burton Opitz (physiologist of Columbia University): “The state possesses the right to rid itself of the criminal by confining him in prison or putting him to death. Similarly the state possesses the moral right to rid itself of incurables. Euthanasia should first be extended to the hopelessly insane.”

John Burroughs (naturalist and poet): “There are conditions of hopeless human suffering in which I think euthanasia is justifiable and to be recommended—conditions in which I should want it applied to myself.”

George Gordon Battle (New York attorney and social worker): “Euthanasia should be permitted, but only under two conditions: First, where the patient, being incurably ill, is yet mentally sound and consents to the proposed expedition of the inevitable end; second, where the patient, being incurably ill, is unconscious or in such mental condition as to be unable to form a decision on the question.”

Dr. William J. Robinson (president of the American Medical and Sociological Association): “Where the patient is incurably ill mentally, and on account of his insanity or imbecility can not express his wishes, euthanasia can serve.”

Jack London: “I believe in the individual's right to cease to live. I believe in euthanasia. I believe that the state should make legal the painless ending of helpless incurables who desire to die. The state kills men who do not desire to die. Then let it permit those to die who desire to die.”

Dr. James Peter Warbasse (author of “Medical Sociology”): “Society has a right to each individual life. No human life should be destroyed or its termination abetted unless the individual in a clear state of mind shall desire, and express his desire in unmistakable terms, that he wishes life artificially terminated.”

Dr. G. Frank Lydston (author of “Medical Civics”): “Theoretically, in strict justice to society, upon the principle of social self-defense, and in many instances in all kindness to the defective or victim of disease himself, every degenerate or dis-

eased person who is useless to himself, a menace to the health of society, and is shown to be incurable, should be effectually eliminated by some humane, painless method of destruction." But Professor Lydston is not so severe after reading the following from his "explained vote." Dr. Lydston lists these under the heads of religious sentiment, parental love (particularly mother love), hope, the danger of criminal abuse of euthanasia and the fallibility of scientific judgment. On this latter point he says: "According to a well-known authority,



50 per cent or more of the cases that go to the post-mortem table of a celebrated eastern hospital are found to have been the subject of wrong diagnosis. As to foretelling whether or how long a patient will live, only rash doctors indulge very often in that—prognosis is a risky habit. How often we doctors are deceived by appearances and lured into false prophecies!"

Those opposed are the following:

Dr. Abraham Jacobi (president of the American Medical Association): "Now, is everybody who SEEMS 'doomed' really

doomed? Has the man who shows symptoms of paralysis of the lungs really that paralysis, as indicated by the noisy breathing? Are not the vast majority of the dying without any consciousness of approaching death? Is prediction of imminent death a safe thing even for the wisest?"

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant (medical adviser of the late Grover Cleveland): "I am unalterably opposed to euthanasia, and have little patience with those who would plan to release unkind or unfilial persons from their vital human duties, thereby, as it seems to me, lessening correspondingly the force of the sense of duty that fosters and perpetuates the true spirit of brotherly and parental respect and love, and sympathy for the suffering everywhere."

Dr. Arpad G. Gerster (New York Polyclinic): "The agitation of the question of the legal execution of incurables (euphemistically called euthanasia) is characteristic of the neurotic tendencies of present-day civilization. It is a sign of moral weakness and deficiency—not in those to whom this novelty is to be applied, but by those who wish to apply it."

Dr. John B. Murphy (Northwestern University): "I am decidedly opposed to euthanasia. Money and thought should be expended in endeavoring to transfer a large number of the present incurable to the curable class of the future by advancing science through research and experimentation."

Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen (Jefferson Medical College): "To place in any man's hand the unrestricted power of life and death would not only be to place upon him a responsibility that few human beings are fitted to assume, either by wisdom or courage, but would also open the door for dangerous abuse, and perhaps many murders."

Dr. Jacques Loeb (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research): "The medical profession has a right to exist only on the understanding that its mission is only to cure or prevent disease. The deliberate killing of patients, even under the euphemistic name of euthanasia, opens the barrier to legalized murder."

The editor of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL suggests

that the medical profession invite dental specialists to assist in relieving and curing the mentally distressed. Some few asylums do have occasional visits by dental surgeons, and a few other sanitariums have a dentist on the staff. But the pay which is allowed the dentist is so extremely small and so infinitesimally below living salary that only those "without practice" or the "charitable at heart" pay much attention to the service at the municipal or state institutions. This latter statement is written after corresponding with dentists on the staff and comparing facts with government reports.

Yes, in days of old—years, decades and centuries ago—it was even delegated to civic officers to kill the incurable, and in the dim ages of evolving Egypt they accorded such unfortunates to commit self-murder by plunging into the sea. And in even later Egyptian history the decapitation of the criminals and incurable sick was a task of the soldiery.

We must go forward in this greatest of service, and, as Dr. J. B. Murphy states, "by advancing science through research and experimentation." And in the latter clause from this famed practitioner we may include the dental equation, since he is a staunch friend of scientific dentistry.

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### COMMENT

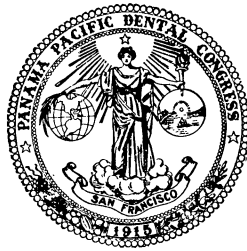
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*Dr. B. J. Cigrand, Batavia, Ill.*

DEAR DOCTOR: In reply to your postal of recent date, relative to the meaning of the seal of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress, we would say that the symbolisms are as follows:

The female figure represents California holding in her right hand a globe representing the world, to which an invitation is extended to come to San Francisco in 1915. In her left hand is a picture of the Golden Gate, famous throughout the world for its beauty, which is always open, symbolizing the free hand of hospitality which San Francisco offers the world. The decorations in the border are fruits and vegetables on one side and flowers on the other, indicative of the boundless

wealth, horticultural and floral, to be found in California and on the Pacific coast. You will observe that the inscription at the bottom states that the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress will



OPENS AUG. 30TH, 1915

open its doors on Monday, Aug. 30, 1915, and continue in session for ten days (not including Sunday).

We mailed you an electrotype of our seal some time ago, but it may not have reached you; so under separate cover we are mailing you another.

Thanking you for your kind offer to publish the same, we are very truly yours,

PANAMA-PACIFIC DENTAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE,  
ARTHUR M. FLOOD, Secretary.



The American flag belongs to all deserving citizens regardless of their political affiliations or religious training: the AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL belongs to all deserving practitioners regardless of their fraternity affiliations or their collegiate training. That is why subscriptions are coming in and why you should be a "pay your way" reader.

With the next dental order you send to any of the large dental supply houses order THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL. One dollar per year.

# ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

## STEEL PLATES AND SCREWS IN BONE MENDING

BY L. K. HIRSHBERG, A.B., A.M., M.D.

[The employment of steel plates, screws and wire in mending jaws and bones in general is attracting widespread attention, and dentists are getting new ideas from kindred professions. Just how far steel, lead, aluminum, silver and gold will serve in this field is difficult to foretell.—EDITOR.]

Until the recent extremely successful experiments in sewing broken bones with silver wires, and clamping them with steel plates and screws, instead of merely "setting" them and holding them in splints and casts, there had been no material advance in this branch of surgery since the days of the "barber-surgeons," "leeches" and "bone-setters" of the middle ages.

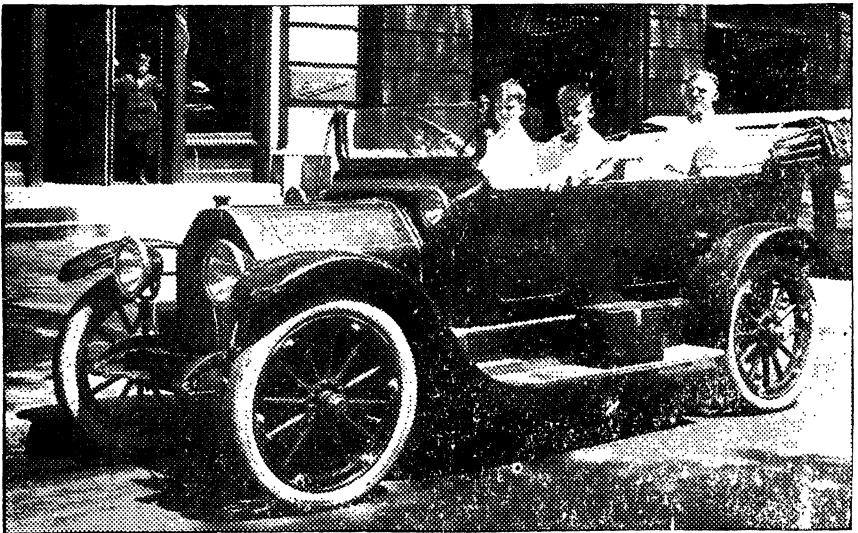
The lances, arrows and catapults that broke the arms and legs of those in William the Conqueror's army saw those fractured bones treated no less intelligently than we do today. The fractured collar bone or shoulder blade of Charlemagne was treated very much the same as the cracked bones of our presidents would be today.

Since surgeons dare to remove kidneys, enter the skull cavity, scrape out the spinal cava, stitch up a "broken" heart, and play around the abdominal cavity as a child does in the mud puddle, why have they tarried so long before penetrating the much safer sheaths of the bones? This is the question many of the younger surgeons have been lately putting to themselves. To this inconsistent position and corresponding inquiry Dr. William O'Neill Sherman, of Pittsburg, Pa., now steps forth with an answer.

The matter of a surgical operation upon every simple broken bone may seem to be a radical suggestion. As a matter

of fact, however, it is a conservative procedure, for it concerns the bones immediately, places them in perfect contact, leaves them in the position intended by nature, and reduces the time of healing from six or more weeks to two or four weeks.

Many simple broken bones which can not be treated satisfactorily by means of splints, bandages, weights and the ancient methods (which until now always healed badly, leaving crooked joints and limbs) lend themselves easily to being cut open by the surgeon. When the two broken ends are sewn together



MODERN BONE BREAKER

with sterilized silver wire they heal so beautifully that four or five weeks afterward no one would believe there ever had been any break.

According to Dr. Sherman, there will be no deformities—no bow legs, no hunchbacks, no stiff knees, no deformed elbows—in the future. Bent backs, crooked wrists and enlarged ankles—all the result of faulty healing of fractured bones—are defects of the past.

Dr. Sherman and Dr. Joseph Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins,

together with most modern surgeons, as soon as a suspected fracture is brought to them, examine the patient's break with X-rays. The photographs that are then developed from the Roentgen rays are placed in a stereoscope. Thus the precise displacement of broken bony particles is ascertained. When the facts are plain, steel plates, screws, and at times silver wire, are used to connect the loose ends of the bones. These remain firmly in place and cause the bone to knit quickly and perfectly. No trouble or irritation has ever occurred in any case of Dr. Sherman's. The tissues heal quickly "by first intention."

"The advantages of this new major surgical treatment of fractures," says Dr. Sherman, "is shortening the duration of the trouble, hastening convalescence, and making recovery very rapid.

"The injured parts are restored to their previously normal state, and there is no chance of swellings, bulgings or other deforming appearances.

"The relief of discomfort and pain (always possible in the moving of the broken ends in the old method) is absolute. This same impossibility of motion prevents bleeding, swelling and the exudation of serum around the damaged tissues."

Baseball players, artists, pianists, musicians, football players and others, who have hitherto been kept from much-needed positions for months at a time, will be restored quickly to their former skill and strength by the screw-plate open operation of Dr. Sherman.

Old people, who are usually bedridden so long—six months to a year—with a fractured leg that they are carried off with "recumbent" pneumonia, are saved by this operative method.

The same crude methods of treating broken bones today that prevailed hundreds of years ago are at last to give way to a sane, aseptic, sensible, safe and intelligent plan of cure. Together with the Roentgen ray (now called X-ray no longer, for the rays are understood), the elimination of disease germs, nitrous oxide and oxygen anæsthesia, there was only needed

this operative procedure of Dr. Sherman to do away with all dangers from broken bones.

The silver wire is not by any means as secure and stable a method, according to Dr. Sherman, in holding the bones together as the bolt and nut or plate and screw contrivance.

Says the daring doctor: "It has been proved many times that the wire forms a loop, and this tends to twist, bend or break. The screw is dependable, and secures an efficient and accurate adjustment of the parts that tend to move away.

"I use a steel bone plate, with holes through which screws are passed. All shapes and sizes are always kept sterilized. In the case of long bones it is sometimes necessary to also wind wire around the plates to hold them in position.

"A free incision is made at the most accessible point (bearing in mind the avoidance of important structures). The fractured parts are exposed, and, if necessary, freshened with a curette or chisel, the parts being approximated and held by the assistant or by a bone clamp. The plate is placed in position, the cancellated structure being drilled; the screw is then inserted. After the plate is thus secured on the fractured parts it is made more secure by the insertion of two or three more screws, as the case may necessitate.

"Following the operation the patient usually has a slight rise of temperature for two or three days. The pain is very slight. The wound is inspected in seven to ten days.

"I firmly believe that there is a large field of usefulness for the steel bone plate. Its use will have to be delegated to those whose experience renders such operative work reasonably safe and certain—in order to prevent many of the failures which have happened in the past, and which have been forgotten or excused because no better results were obtainable. This excuse will not hold good today. The question of operation must be based on personal experience and judgment."

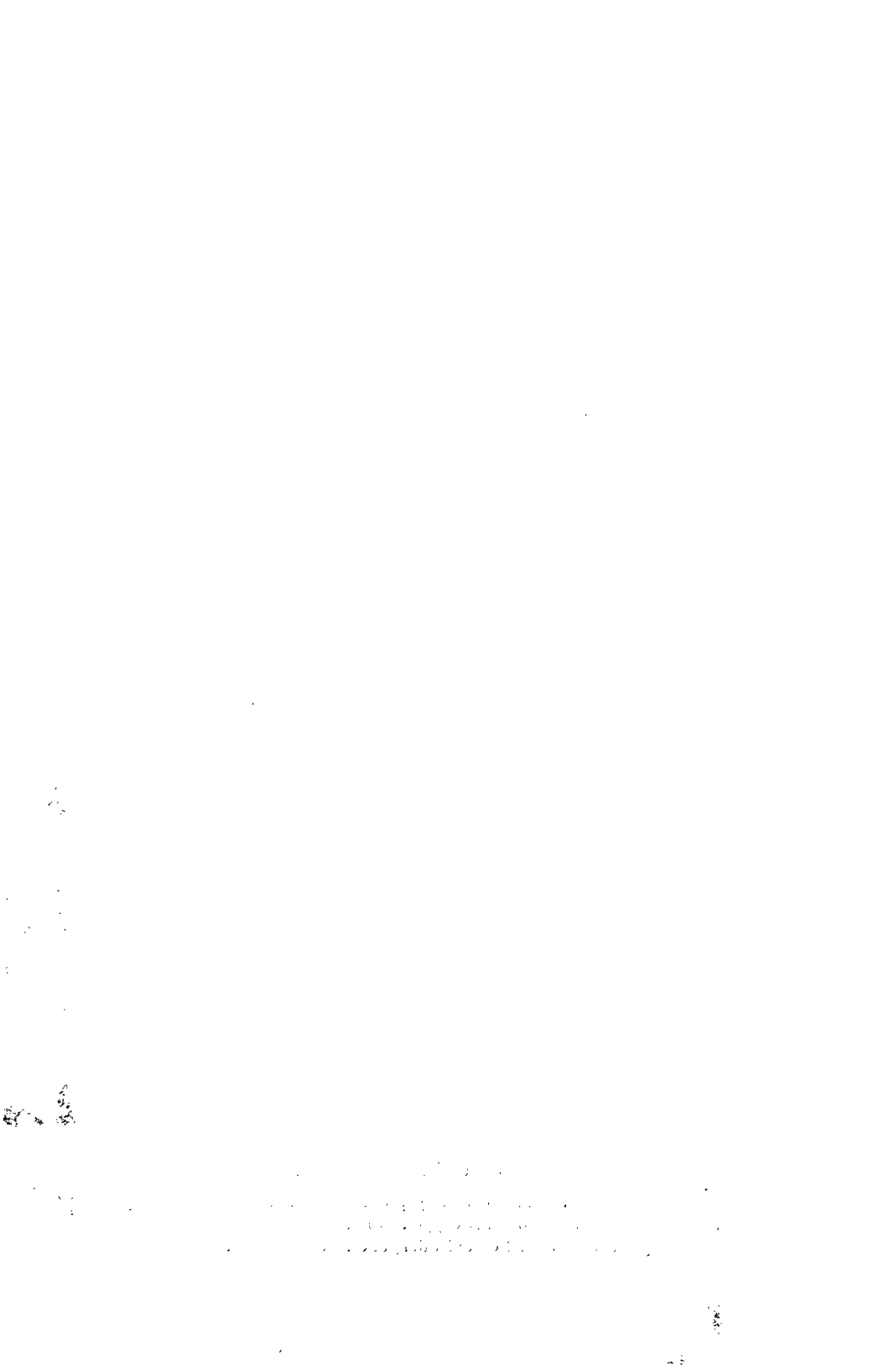
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**"AFTER DINNER" or "THE TOOTHPICK"**

The above picture of oil painting, expressly produced for Dr. B. J. Cigrand, by the distinguished artist, Zan D. Kloepper. First oil painting to accurately illustrate dental organization, and made from life.



## AUTO-INTOXICATION VS. PYORRHOEA

BY H. E. BLILER, D.D.S.

[The dental supply house journals having refused to publish Dr. Bliler's article, naturally he turns to an independent periodical, which is willing to give its readers new and valuable matter.—EDITOR.]

Too many theories and discordant authors impair our proper *interpretation* and *deductions* on questions of vital importance. Investigators concede that pyorrhœa alveolaris is a systemic disease, with local manifestations—a fact, no doubt. Does the definition *explain anything* tangible to the general reader? The same is true of *carbuncle* and *appendicitis*, and nearly all morbid phenomena, if they were defined as caused by auto-intoxication—constipation. Inadequate elimination of germ-infected fecal matter, or retention of toxic matter, poisonous gases and bacteria, which permeate the entire system, attacking the weakest point of resistance, causing these local manifestations, would *explain the plain truth*, which experiment, investigation and research will verify. Commercialism is best served by keeping facts mystical, generally speaking.

EMPIRICISM. The pharmacologist and clinician, by their diligent research work and deductions, place therapeutics on a more rational basis of ideal highness. We know by experience and clinical conclusions that constant drug stimulation is indicated and necessary, due to our epicurean habits. Just as long as we indulge in excesses just so long are remedial agents essential to maintain healthy conditions; the excretory organs not being able to throw off all toxic matter. We know *empirically* that a dosage of saline, followed by a vegetable cathartic, will relieve and restore systemic disturbances in putrescent and abnormal conditions of the entire body, and the alveolar process (pyorrhœa alveolaris), but we do not know how or why? O. Victor Limerick, M.D., of New York City, maintains that we know *empirically* that lemon juice is of incomparable value in the cure and prevention of scurvy, but we do not know how or why. We know *empirically* that neither citric acid nor its

salts afford results comparable with those of lemon juice, but we do not know why. We know *empirically* that Warburg's tincture, despite its seemingly irrational composition, gives rise to profuse diaphoresis, but we do not know how or why. We *know*, further, that bedside observations frequently controvert laboratory precepts, but we do not know why. Should we *blindly* adhere to a chain of plausible theories by depreciating and rejecting facts, because we do not know why or how and are ignorant of the *modus operandi*? We must concede that scientific reasoning and correct understanding will tend to clear the atmosphere of mysticism and erroneous conceptions formed on many vital problems.

To auto-intoxication has been attributed a great many ailments to which man has been subjected—some have a true and tangible relation to the condition, while the large majority have been unloaded merely to satisfy the whim to ascribe a definite etiology to all conditions.

Auto-intoxication is a term which is defined within itself. In brief, it is a pathological condition of the body due to the absorption of poisonous excretory products, manifesting itself clinically in local and general or systemic symptoms.

The condition which I have chosen for my discussion is one of the many local manifestations. It is my aim to give the impression that all cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris are due to auto-intoxication or have that as their basis; that auto-intoxication is the only factor in the cases which I shall relate further along in my paper. It has been my experience in treating these cases during my twenty-five years in practice to inquire carefully into the habits and manner of life in these individuals, and if possible to classify them etiologically as well as clinically.

Pyorrhœa alveolaris is a descriptive term, and not a true clinical entity, and for that reason it is hard for practitioners to assume a common ground in the discussion of this condition. The words themselves mean merely pus exuding from the gums. The presence of pus and the signs of inflammation about the gingival margins brings us face to face with an infec-

tion. Our teaching in elemental pathology has led us to search always for three premises in an infection: (1) Local or general vitiation or lowered vitality, (2) atrium of infection, (3) infecting organism.

That micro-organisms are the exciting cause of pyorrhœa is now generally accepted by the best men in our profession. The peculiar anatomical construction of the pericemental membrane, and its continuation with the submucosa of the gums, opens up a favorable locus minoris resistentoe for the entrance of infective bacteria.

It is true that the preceding factors—i. e., infective micro-organisms and the atrium of infection—are always present, and it is necessary only to add the condition of the lowered vitality to initiate the pathological process, it being the match in the powder, so to speak. Kirk and Michaels, in carrying on some investigations upon the composition of saliva in various systemic states, throw much light upon the systemic relation to oral conditions.

W. Arbuthnot Lane, a surgeon of England, has for many years emphasized the great importance of intestinal stasis and auto-intoxication upon the human economy. In the *Clinical Journal*, Vol. XLI, 1913, he cites a number of local conditions—such as tri-faced neuralgia, neuritis and chronic Bright's disease—which responded in a remarkably short time to treatments in these cases, as well as the local treatment, and to urge the hearty co-operation of the dentist with the intelligent physician in securing a favorable basis of systemic cleanliness upon which to conduct our local treatment.

[To be continued.]

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## A THYROID GLAND CHANGED THE MAP OF THE WORLD

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BY DR. L. K. H.

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[The thyroid gland is now classed as a dental adjunct. This story is splendid.—EDITOR.]

A thyroid gland seems a very unimportant part of the human anatomy to have played so conspicuous a part in the

world's history. Nevertheless, a thyroid gland changed not merely the history and the map of Europe, but the history and the map of our own country as well, because an obscure practitioner living in a small town in Corsica in the late seventies of the eighteenth century understood the mysterious connection that exists between the thyroid gland and efficiency. Like every physician of his day, he knew that there was some relation between goitre, the horrible disease in which the thyroid enlarges into a big sac, and the peculiar phase of imbecility known in France as cretinism. But, unlike his contemporaries who confounded cause and effect, believing that imbecility caused goitre, he realized that an improper functioning of the thyroid gland causes imbecility.

One day there was brought to him a little boy named Nabulione Buonaparte, who was very nearly a cretin. He bit, scratched, fought all living things that came near him, and was subject to ungovernable fits of temper. He was stunted and backward in every way. Fortunately that obscure practitioner—[history has not even handed down his name]—had a theory concerning cretinism and the thyroid gland. He noticed the peculiar malformation of the veins and muscles surrounding little Nabulione's thyroid gland, a malformation of which traces remained all through life, as can be seen from the pictures of the hero emperor (Napoleon), into which euphonious form young Buonaparte changed his name when destiny marked him as her favorite.

In curing Napoleon the humble practitioner made possible the most romantic career in all history. There is not another like it. For over a decade Napoleon swept Europe like a hurricane—worshiped by his followers as a demi-god; regarded by the unfortunates who feared his aggressions as a veritable scourge of God, and that to such a degree that in many hundred thousands of homes a prayer was offered thrice daily for protection against "the plague, the comet and Napoleon." He conquered all Europe, deposed kings and queens, made provinces of kingdoms and gave them away to his brothers and sisters. With the exception of Russia and Great Britain,

Europe (using the name not as a continent, but to denote an aggregate of countries) was wiped away and superseded by France.

The Austrian emperor, upon demurring when the victorious upstart suggested a marriage between himself and an Austrian princess, was told: "It is better to be the founder of a new dynasty than the last representative of an obsolete



THOMAS JEFFERSON

dynasty." Spain defended herself valiantly, but was forced to cede all of Louisiana in order to maintain her own territorial integrity.

Napoleon by strategy had gained a foothold in the new world, which he intended to save for himself against the time when—all Europe subjected—he, like Alexander of old, would sigh for more worlds to conquer. He said: "Whatever nation controls the valley of the Mississippi will be the most powerful nation on earth." And he fully intended that France should

enjoy that distinction. His plans miscarried. Finding England troublesome, and fearing that Spain might strike in hopes of regaining her American territory, he decided to rid himself of the incumbrance.

Jefferson, who was president of our country at the time, had sent Livingston abroad to purchase the Island of New Orleans. For a long time Talleyrand, acting in Napoleon's name, refused to sell one acre of American ground. Then suddenly all of Louisiana (which was infinitely more than Jefferson had authorized Livingston to purchase) was offered at a comparatively small sum. Livingston had the courage to close negotiations for the transference of this huge territory, and Napoleon's prophecy was in time fulfilled. Thanks to our control of the valley of the Mississippi, the United States is today the greatest nation on earth.

We, the people of the United States, therefore owe a huge debt of gratitude to the humble practitioner who cured Napoleon when he was a small boy. We do not know his name; nor do we know what method he employed to cure the little cretin who was destined to become one of the gigantic intellects of the world. It seems impossible that he should have known the methods employed by twentieth century science in curing cretinism. One method consists in macerating the fresh thyroid gland of a sheep with glycerine and phenol, and injecting the liquid thus obtained into the thyroid gland of the patient. The other method (which is usually employed) is to dry the gland of a sheep and to give internally the powder obtained after pulverization.

Just why this marvelous cure of imbecility can be effected in so simple a manner science knows as little as history knows of how the cure of "Nabulione" was effected.

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## A MOST REMARKABLE RHETORICAL COINCIDENCE

BY BERNARD J. CIGRAND,

Member of the Faculty of the University of Illinois

[In view of the fact that seventeen large daily newspapers in various sections of the country published the above story on either November 18th or 19th, and dentists by the score have requested copies of the article, it was deemed appropriate to give all our readers the story. Scores of dentists actually participated in this memorable dedication, Dr. Charles Barnes, of Chicago, being among the anniversary talent.—EDITOR.]

Tomorrow, Nov. 19, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery of Lincoln's famous address at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery. Millions of children and adults will repeat—[but none with such soul-filled expression as the sad president]—the thrilling yet brief picture of the history of our country.

Is the reader aware that there are upward of one hundred versions of the Lincoln address? Do you know that Lincoln's own handwriting gives us three versions? Are you aware that hundreds of memorial tablets in the large cities contain dissimilar versions? Even congress has appointed a special committee whose duty it shall be to report the correct Lincoln address, which is to be blazoned in the million-dollar memorial to be erected in the national capital.

But all the diverse versions of the Lincoln address as to the closing clause—"and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth"—are alike. This remarkable, catchy and patriotic sentence has been injected and inserted in millions of public addresses and patriotic essays, and its origin, evolution or creation should form a fascinating theme. Lincoln—honest, earnest and modest—does not use quotation marks about this wonderful definition of a democratic republic; and yet the same thought, the same idea and the exact conclusion was expressed by great men years—yes, centuries—before it was vitalized by the president from the Prairie State.

BORROWED FROM WEBSTER

For a half-score of years I have hoped to determine just

how he came to use this vivid word picture, and after due reflection I here give my opinion of this greatest phrase in the human climb to broadest liberty.

Lincoln, after his death, has been accused of plagiarizing the oratorical efforts of Daniel Webster, who as early as 1832, while a member of the United States senate, in replying to the disciple of the south,—Robert Hayne, of South Carolina,—employed this expression: "It is, sir, the people's constitution, the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."

They say that Lincoln's whole political career was built on Webster's foundation, and that Lincoln was intimately acquainted with all of the fundamental and argumentative material used by Webster, and that he was quite likely familiar with this Webster expression; and some authors write that the American people, in their intense love of Lincoln, are robbing Webster of this splendid rhetorical remark.

Before admitting or refuting this claim, may I ask these friends of Webster: "Are you sure that Webster originated the expression, and may not Lincoln have caught the idea from some other speaker or writer? or did Lincoln conceive it? or did Webster and Lincoln both discover it in early political descriptions?"

#### USED BY FIFTEEN OTHERS

If Webster had actually been the first and only man to use this definition or argument, the possible case against Lincoln might be easily established; but, in view of the fact that I have traced the remark to no less than fifteen other sources, the whole case resolves itself into one of three things: First, did Lincoln and Webster borrow? Second, did the idea originate in Lincoln's mind regardless of its having been used dozens of times by others in various epochs of the world's history? Third, did Lincoln appropriate it without being actually aware of its having been used previously?

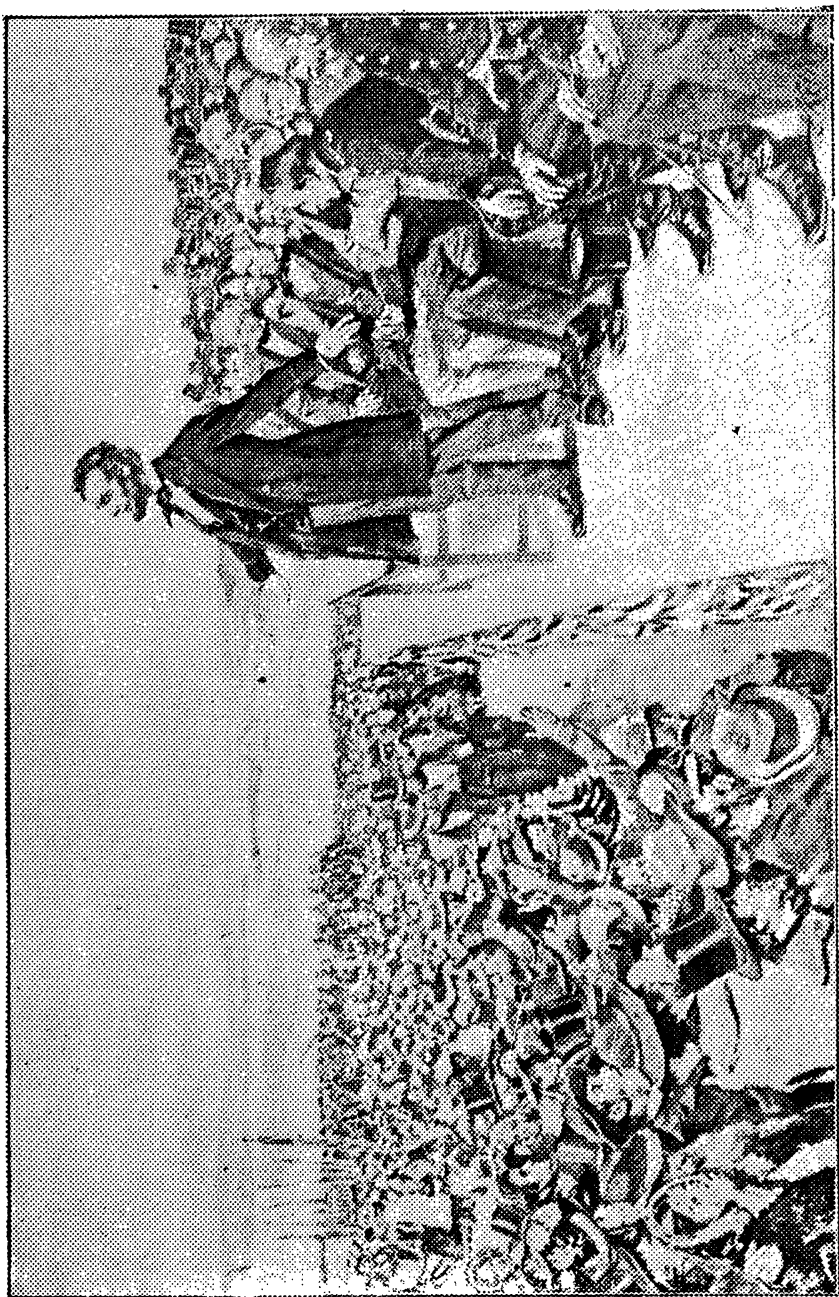
Now, in this article I am not concerned whether Lincoln wrote the address on a train going to Gettysburg; whether he wrote it on a slip of brown paper he found on the train, or on

the back of an envelope taken from his pocket while at the Gettysburg hotel; or whether it was written on White House stationery and composed in the library of the White House. The one point I desire to make is to show by whom and when such statements were made, and give my conclusions as to the Lincoln derivation.

We first brush aside the Webster source, since he, too, may have either coined or copied the idea. Lincoln may have seen it in the speech of Judge Joel Parker, delivered before the Massachusetts constitutional convention, held in 1853, and reading: "It is a government of all the people, by all the people and for all the people." There was another man (of the name of Parker, also) who, addressing a Massachusetts audience on May 29, 1850, made the following remark to the anti slavery convention at Boston: "Democracy is a government of all the people, by all the people and for all the people, of course." This Mr. Parker's given name was Theodore, and his remark anteceded that of the other Parker by three years. He was famed for using the most remarkable form of "picturesque English," and his voluminous writings are filled with expressions like the one under discussion.

#### SWISS PRECEDENT IN 1830

The Swiss republic is founded on the union of states, and in a report of that government by Von P. Feddersen we find the following relative to an address by a Mr. Schinz, who, while speaking to the public at Olton, Switzerland, said: "All the governments—[meaning the various states]—of Switzerland must acknowledge that they are simply from all the people, by all the people and for all the people." This address was delivered in May, 1830. A rather remarkable coincidence occurs—in that Lincoln, like Schinz, pluralized the word governments; but in a later and corrected copy Lincoln says "and that government," instead of, as in another part, "these governments"; evidently he here intended to refer to the various states, and finally decided that he would make the entire address refer to the federal and not the state machinery of control. Yet I find that Lincoln, in a speech in Ohio in 1859,



referred to the nation as: "The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both congress and the courts—not to overthrow the constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the constitution." Here he says "these" United States, when he means "this" United States, the accepted form of the supreme court, in which instance the peculiar national name United States is treated as a collective noun, with the singular qualifying word "this" before it.

But while the similarity of Lincoln to Schinz is apparent even to the peculiar form of "these governments" (changed to the singular in Lincoln's second version), we must delve deeper to get the source and the facts.

#### FINDS NUMEROUS EXAMPLES

Closer home we find in a report of the war department these words from M. F. Maury, lieutenant of the army: "Unlike Europe, there are no disaffected people in this country for a foe to tamper with; the government is by the people, for the people and with the people." This report related to the condition of fortifications, and attracted considerable attention at that time (August, 1851).

In a book published in Edinburgh in 1830 (third edition) by James Douglas, and entitled "The Advancement of Society in the Knowledge of Religion," these lines appear: "The depressed vassal of old Europe becomes co-legislator and co-ruler in a government where all power is from the people, and in the people, and for the people."

Well, when old Harvard was founded one of the phrases in common use (though employed in the "knocker" form) was: "Harvard is of the clergy, by the clergy and for the clergy." A recent English work ("What America Is Doing," by A. M. B. Meakin), commenting on education in America, refers to this "old, hateful remark."

In 1818, when the Connecticut constitutional convention met in Hartford, one of the drafts contained this sentence: "That all political power is inherent in the people, and founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit." Here we have the self same idea in slightly changed words.

Still earlier than 1818—namely, away back in the colonial times—I find that a leader, Rev. Thomas Hooker, in June, 1635, induced one hundred men, women and children to migrate into the American wilderness and found a “true God’s government.” They were poor, and without military preparation, yet they faced the dangers of the wilderness with a most daring spirit; their efforts, their hardships and heroic sacrifices deserve more comment than they get. Well, Rev. Mr. Hooker, who was a learned, liberal-minded and justice-loving minister, made this remark in a sermon (1639) introductory to founding his republic at Hartford, Conn.: “To mayntayn peace and union the establishment of a decent government requires that the affayres of the government shall be conducted for the freemen, by the freemen and with the freemen.”

One hundred and ten years before Columbus discovered America an English reformer, John Wickliffe, issued his English version of the bible, and in the preface of the remarkable work these lines stand out in bold type: “This bible is for the government of the people, by the people and for the people.” Whether Wickliffe wrote the preface or not is hard to determine, for Nicholas Hereford and John Purvey completed the task of translation; and to whom we should credit this sentence in the proem of the so-called Wickliffe bible must obviously remain unsettled. Hence, in 1382, or 481 years before Lincoln embodied such a statement, practically the identical sentence appears in old English type as published in the bible.

USED BEFORE BY LINCOLN HIMSELF

Careful research discloses the fact that Lincoln used a similar statement on July 4, 1861, when he addressed a special message to congress, and here appears considerable of the same idea disclosed in the Gettysburg address of 1863. “And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or can not maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes,” and then closes with the words, “And thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth.”

How striking are these early ideas of Lincoln! and how he answers himself at Gettysburg by saying: "That this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom . . . and shall not perish from the earth."

Summing up the entire matter, it would seem clear that Lincoln was gradually evolving the expression. Thousands of lives were being sacrificed and millions of money spent, but finally the great mind of Lincoln conceived the idea that the entire republican existence centered in the possessive form of the preposition, and the entire government was "of," "by" and "for" the people. It was a natural conclusion, and a native form of expression, and the fact that identical, similar and near-like sentences had been made before only goes to prove that old Saxon saying, "GREAT MINDS CONCEIVE THE SAME THOUGHTS;" and in the sentence, "that government of the people, by the people and for the people," we have the most remarkable coincidence in the history of modern civilization.

#### KNEW OF SPEECH IN ADVANCE

The public press, magazine articles and speakers frequently make the statement that Mr. Lincoln did not know he was to speak at Gettysburg until he had practically arrived by train at that city. Now, the facts are that he was informed by letter from David Wills, who originated the idea of the national cemetery, and Mr. Lincoln further knew that he was to deliver an address, and was politely or impolitely told it should be very short.

Here are the last lines of the invitation from Mr. Wills, who was instructed by the governors of the different states to write to Lincoln: "Honorable Edward Everett will deliver the oration. . . . It is the desire that after the oration you, as chief executive of the nation, formally set apart these grounds and their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks." Lincoln obeyed—his remarks were few and very appropriate.

Lincoln made one mistake in that address—which time clearly establishes as an error. I refer to these lines: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here." The first part of

this sentence may have seemed correct to Lincoln, but the world has noted and shall ever cherish what he said; and in the good books of all the world, and into all the languages of the earth, his address is finding its way, and leading thousands of slaves, servants and toilers to see the beacon light of liberty.

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### WHY YOU SHOULD READ "THE AMERICAN"

---

BY DR. R. B. TULLER,  
Associate Editor of "The Bur"

---

[The following kind words from the pen of Dr. Tuller appeared editorially in the November issue of *The Bur*. Editor Tuller was for many years an associate editor of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, and his generous recommendation will appeal to hundreds of his friends.—EDITOR.]

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In addition to what Dr. Tuller has said, permit me to remind many of the readers that a renewal of their subscriptions will be appreciated.

And while I am on that subject, let me thank those who have kindly sent in their dollar for 1914.

*Very Sincerely,*  
*B. J. Cigrand*

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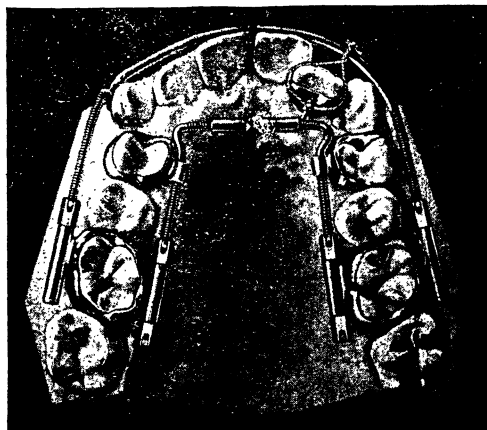
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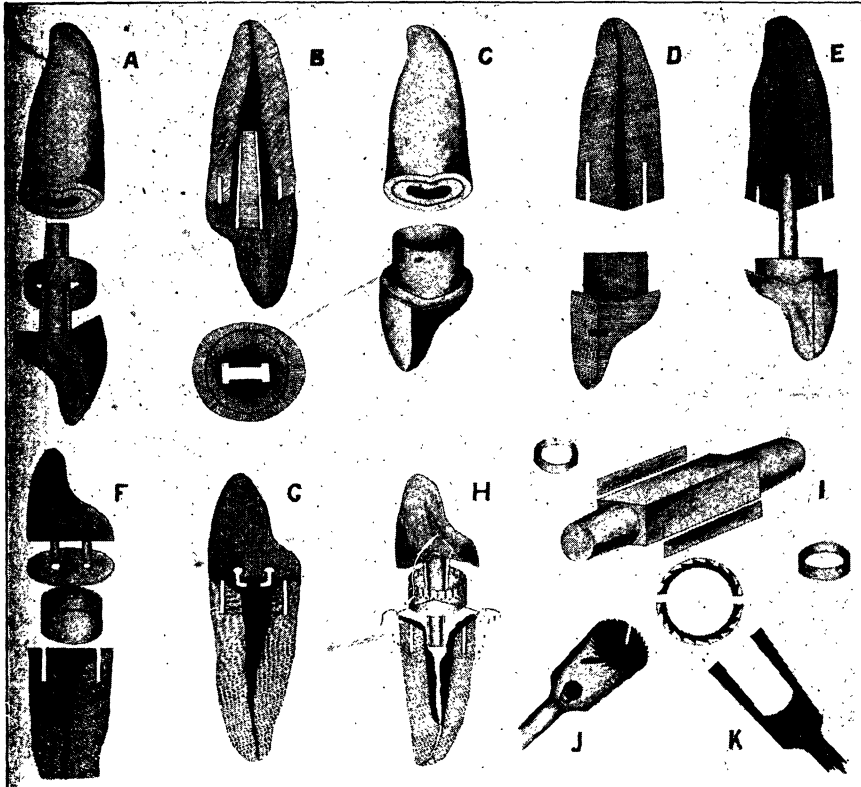
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*By Dr. B. J. Cigrand*



The above engraving illustrates the several uses of the Intra-Dental Band, as given in a clinic at the Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Odontographic Society of Chicago. Papers on this method were read at the Tri-Union Dental Meeting (Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Virginia) at Baltimore, June 3, 1898. Papers and clinics given at Illinois and Iowa State and Dental Societies.

Figs. A and B—Logan Crown, with Intra-Dental Band.

Figs. C and D—New crown, with band acting as a post.

Fig. E—Richmond crown, with Intra-Dental Band.

Figs. F and G—New porcelain crown, held by Intra-Dental Band.

Fig. H—Badly decayed root, with Intra-Dental Band.

Fig. I—Gauge-mandrel and complementary bands

Figs. J and K—New trephine for preparing and trimming roots.

Figs. L, J and K—Instruments for constructing Intra Dental Band.

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# THE DENTAL SUMMARY

The Magazine That Helps

Vol. XXXII

SEPTEMBER, 1912

No. 9

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We take pleasure in welcoming our old friend, Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, Batavia, Ill., to a seat on the editorial tripod.

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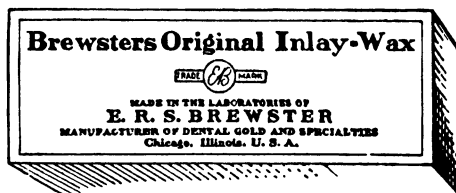
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